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ABSTRACT

Information about Arizona's history, government and state capitol is organized into two sections. The first section presents a timeline of Arizona history from the prehistoric era to 1992. Brief descriptions of the state's entrance into the Union and the city of Phoenix as the selection for the State Capitol are discussed. Details are given about the actual site of the State Capitol and the building itself. The second section analyzes the government of Arizona by giving an explanation of the executive branch, a list of Arizona state governors, and descriptions of the functions of its legislative and judicial branches of government. Both sections include illustrations or maps and reproducible student quizzes with answer sheets. Student activity worksheets and a bibliography are provided. Although designed to accompany student field trips to the Arizona State Capitol Museum, the resource guide and activities are appropriate for independent classroom use. (MM)

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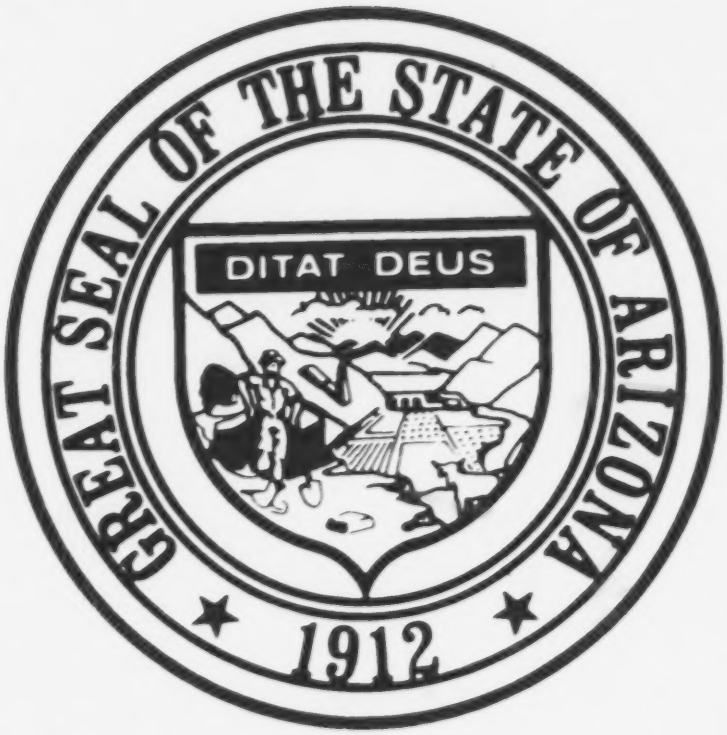

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Museum Information

Address:

Arizona State Capitol Museum
1700 West Washington
Phoenix, AZ 85007

Hours:

Monday through Friday
8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.
Closed State Holidays

General Information:

(602) 542-4675

Public Tours:

10:00 a.m. and 2:00 p.m.
Tours begin at the Rotunda

Tour Information:

(602) 542-4581

Capitol Museum Store Hours:

8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

Capitol Museum Store:

(602) 542-4342

Arizona State Capitol Museum
and
Arizona Hall of Fame Museum

Tour Scheduling Information

1. Groups of 12 or more **must** pre-schedule a guided tour. The maximum group size at the Capitol is 150 people(divided into 6 tours with guides). The maximum group size at the Hall is 40 (divided into 2 tours with guides).

2. A minimum of 30 days notice is required to schedule a tour. Tours are scheduled on a first come, first served basis.

3. Tours are scheduled starting at 9:30 am and ending with the final tour time at 3:00 pm.

4. Tours for the following year are scheduled after August 15.

5. At the time your group is scheduled, please inform us of any special needs or requirements. Both museums are handicapped accessible.

6. You will receive a confirmation letter approximately one month before your tour date. It will contain a map for parking and directions for contacting your tour guide. Please let us know as soon as possible of any changes regarding your tour.

7. Museum tours last approximately 45 minutes. Capitol museum tours that include a visit to the gallery of the legislature are 90 minutes in duration.

8. One adult supervisor is required for every 10 children.

9. School group tours will receive an education packet mailed with their confirmation letter. Please familiarize your students with this material so they will be better prepared for their visit.

10. Alice Duckworth is the Tour Coordinator and can be reached by calling 542-4581.

THE MUSEUM STORE
ARIZONA CAPITOL MUSEUM

Order Your
STUDENT MEMENTO PACKAGES
$1.00 each

The Museum Store offers Memento Packages for $1.00 each. The following items are included to reinforce educational aspects of the tour and serve as keepsakes of the day:

- **Copper Pencil**
  Arizona's "5 C's"

- **Stickers**
  The State Seal and The State Flag

- **Postcard**
  The Arizona Capitol Museum

- **Souvenir Bag Free!**
  The Capitol Dome's Statue "Winged Victory"

Packages will be prepared for you before your visit so you can distribute them to students at your convenience.
Cost is $1.00 per package ordered. Tax included.
*****Please call your order in at least 2 days before your tour*****
Thank You!

The Museum Store
602-542-4342

THE ROLE OF THE ADULT SUPERVISOR

Welcome to the Arizona State Capitol Museum. The Capitol Museum Staff and _____ thank you for volunteering to join your school group today. Your role on _____ is very important and insures that the museum visit is an enjoyable and educational experience for all. We have included the following guidelines to assist you.

- Tour size depends on the size of the class, but you will be responsible for 10 students within the class.
- Introduce yourself to your group and ask the group members to remain close to you at all times.
- Do not bring younger children, your job for the day is to monitor the class.
- **Lead by example.** Your group will take "cues" from you on what is and is not appropriate museum-visit behavior.
- Help to make sure that no one lags behind the group, as this slows the tour down and creates problems for the next group trying to use that exhibit area.
- Encourage your group to ask questions when the interpreter asks for them.
- Finally, enjoy the tour yourself. Your enthusiasm contributes directly to the success of the museum visit.

Again, thank you for your help. Volunteering with your child's class gives you a glimpse into their school life and your child will be very proud of you for being there.

The Museum Staff

Revised 9/95

Tour Day Check List

Arizona State Capitol Museum
(602) 542-4581

___ Have you notified the Museum of any changes since you scheduled your tour?

___ Have you informed the Museum of any special needs in your class?

___ Have you provided a copy of *The Role of the Adult Supervisor* to the adults you have asked to accompany your class?

___ Do you have one adult supervisor for every ten students?

___ Have you informed students about proper museum manners?

- No food, gum or drinks are permitted in the building.
- Students must be prepared to walk quietly in a single file line while inside the building.
- Students will be invited by the tour guide/interpreter to touch those items in the museum that are touchable.
- Storage area for lunches is provided upon request.

___ Assemble students at the flagpole on the 17th Avenue side of the Capitol.

___ Have you reviewed the previsit information with your students?

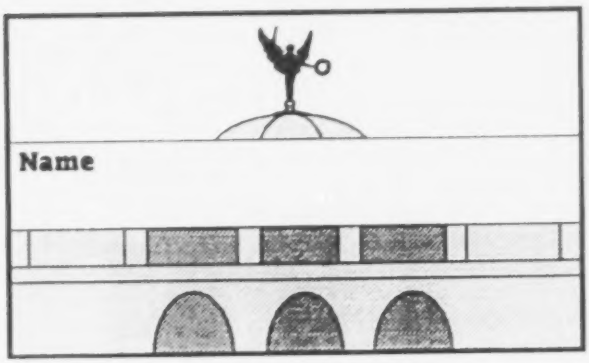
___ Please use the Capitol nametags provided in your packet.

___ Plan to use the restroom facilities **after** the tour.

___ Drinking fountains are provided in front of the Capitol.

___ Thank you for filling out the tour evaluation sheet.

Thank you for your preparation for this tour and we look forward to your visit.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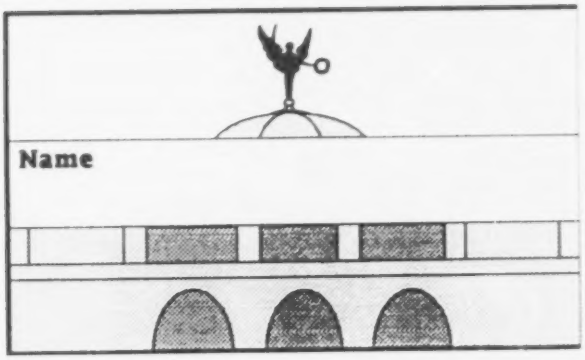
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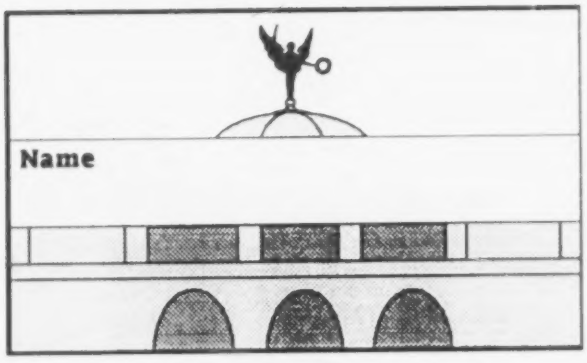
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ARIZONA

HISTORY

ARIZONA CHRONOLOGY

Pre-Historic Period

Circa 10,000 B.C.	Primitive Paleo Indians inhabit Arizona.
Circa 2,000 B.C.	Cochise Man begins farming primitive corn.
Circa 300 B.C.	Hohokam settle in southern Arizona.
Christian Era	Anasazi come to Four Corners area.
500 A.D.	Sinagua are farming near San Francisco Peaks.
1064 A.D.	Sunset Crater erupts.
1276-1299 A.D.	Great drought in Arizona.
Circa 1300 A.D.	The mysterious Casa Grande is built near the Gila River.
Circa 1400 A.D.	Cultural decline of pre-historic groups.

Spanish Period, 1528-1821

1528-1536	Eight-year odyssey of Cabeza de Vaca and his shipwrecked companions stirs interest in Glory, God, and Gold.
1539	Fray Marcos de Niza searches for golden cities.
1540-1542	Coronado claims for Spain the vast lands that are today the American Southwest. Members of his party were the first Europeans to view the Grand Canyon.
1582-1583	Antonio de Espejo, a miner, enters New Mexico and Arizona looking for rich minerals.
1598-1607	Juan de Onate establishes first colonies in New Mexico. Puts Spanish "stamp" on the area.
1610	City of Santa Fe founded.
1629	Franciscans establish missions in Hopiland, the first Europeans to reside in Arizona.
1687-1711	Father Kino establishes missions in Pimeria Alta, along the Rio Santa

	Cruz and Rio San Pedro.
1736	Great silver discovery at Arisonac.
1751	Great Pima Indian Revolt.
1752	Tubac presidio established. First European community in Arizona.
1767	Jesuits expelled from Spanish realm.
1767	Franciscan Father Garcés enters Arizona.
1774	Juan de Anza and Garcés explore route to California.
1775-1776	De Anza and Garcés take colonists overland to California. Tucson established.
1781	Yuma Revolt; Garcés murdered.
1785-1821	Spanish troops go on offensive campaigns into Apacheria. Peace treaty with Apaches; mining, ranching and missions prosper in Arizona.
1810-1821	Mexican Revolution.

Mexican Period, 1821-1848

1821	Mexico gains independence.
1822	Santa Fe - St. Louis trade opens.
1823	Americans begin to settle in Texas.
1824	American mountain men enter Arizona to trap beaver.
1835-1836	Texas Revolution.
1837	Mexico offers bounties for Apache scalps.
1846-1848	Mexican War; Army of the West takes New Mexico and California; Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo ends war; vast Mexican territory ceded to U.S.

American Period, 1848-

1848	Gold discovered in California. Gila Trail becomes one of the main routes to the gold fields.
1850	Compromise of 1850 made establishment of the Territory of New Mexico possible. (Arizona part of New Mexico Territory)
1852	Americans begin navigating the Colorado River by steamer. Army Corps of Topographical Engineers begins surveying Arizona.
1853	Gadsden Purchase gives Arizona the land from the Gila River to present boundary.
1854	First American mining (commercial) ventures.
1856	American Dragoons (cavalry) occupy Tucson; Arizonans begin petitioning for separate territorial status.
1857	Beale's camels and "Jackass Mail" stagecoach lines cross Arizona; Fort Buchanan established on Sonoita Creek.
1858	Butterfield Overland Stage Line crosses Arizona.
1860's	Period of gold discoveries, Gila River, Colorado River, and Bradshaw Mountains.
1861	Bascom Affair pits Army against Chiricahua Apaches; Civil War begins and U.S. military posts are abandoned in Arizona portion of New Mexico Territory.
1861-1886	Apache Wars.
1862	Arizona becomes a Confederate territory; Battle at Glorieta Pass, New Mexico, ends Confederate westward thrust; Battle at Picacho Pass, near Casa Grande, is called westernmost battle of Civil War; California Column occupies Arizona for Union; Battle of Apache Pass between Column and Apaches is largest in Arizona history; Fort Bowie is established in the Pass.
1863	Territory of Arizona is established; President Abraham Lincoln appoints Arizona Territorial officials; John A. Gurley is named governor; dies August 18. John N. Goodwin replaces him; Territorial officials take the oath of office at Navajo Springs, Arizona on December 29; Walker Party discovers gold in Bradshaw Mountains; Weaver-Peeples party discovers placer gold at Rich Hill; Wickenburg finds rich lode at Vulture Mine.

1864	Territorial capital moves from its provisional site at Camp Whipple to Prescott; four counties (Yuma, Yavapai, Pima and Mohave) are created; Navajo take "long walk" to Bosque Redondo, New Mexico.
1867	Territorial capitol moves from Prescott to Tucson.
1869	John Wesley Powell explores Grand Canyon.
1870's-1880's	Age of Silver; open range cattle industry flourishes.
1871	Camp Grant Massacre.
1872-1873	General Crook subdues central Arizona Apaches and Yavapais.
1876	Territorial prison opens at Yuma.
1877	Territorial capitol moves from Tucson back to Prescott; silver discovered at Tombstone; copper deposits found at Bisbee.
1881	City of Phoenix incorporates; Southern Pacific Railroad crosses southern Arizona.
1883	Atlantic & Pacific (Santa Fe) railroad crosses northern Arizona.
1888	Copper replaces gold and silver in economic importance in Arizona.
1889	Territorial capitol moves from Prescott to Phoenix; Legislators meet temporarily in the chambers of the Phoenix city hall.
1891	Moses H. Sherman and Marcellus E. Collins of Phoenix donate ten acres of land for a territorial capitol site.
1895	Phoenix linked by rail to northern and southern railroad lines.
1898	Rough Riders fight in Cuba.
1899-1900	Construction begins on a new capitol building in Phoenix; completed in 1900 at a cost of approximately $136,000.
1901	Capitol building dedicated on February 25.
1902	Frank Murphy builds "Impossible Bradshaw Mountain Railroad."
1903	Salt River Water Users' Association formed, first of its kind in the nation.
1906	Referendum on joint Arizona-New Mexico Statehood is rejected in Arizona by a vote of 16,265 to 3,141.

1910	Arizona Enabling Act passed by Congress; Constitutional Convention meets; population of Arizona exceeds 204,000 on the eve of statehood.
1911	Theodore Roosevelt Dam completed; President Taft vetoes admission of Arizona over recall of judges; Arizona agrees to make the necessary changes in its constitution.
1912	Arizona joins the Union on February 14; George W.P. Hunt, President of the Constitutional Convention, becomes first state Governor; first U.S. Senators, Henry F. Ashurst and Marcus A. Smith; U.S. Representative, Carl Hayden.
1912	Women gain right to vote in Arizona.
1917	WWI brings economic boom to Arizona. Labor unrest in Bisbee brings deportation of suspected radical I.W.W. Union members by locals.
1929	Great Depression lasts into late 1930's.
1936	Hoover Dam on the Colorado River is dedicated.
1941-1945	World War II brings economic boom to Arizona; Cotton, copper, cattle, farming and industry flourish.
1946	Arizona right-to-work becomes effective; industrial development and manufacturing takes on new importance. Post-WWII brings surge of population to Arizona.
1948	Motorola builds first plant in Phoenix marking the beginning of high tech industry in Arizona.
1948	Arizona Indians gain right to vote.
1950	Election of Governor Howard Pyle gives rise to Republican Party.
1960	Arizona population exceeds 1 million.
1961	Stewart Udall becomes first Arizonan to serve on Cabinet (Secretary of Interior).
1963	Arizona wins Supreme Court decision in contest with California over share of Colorado River water; hopes are revived for a Central Arizona Project to bring water from the Colorado to central Arizona.
1964	Arizona's U.S. Senator Barry Goldwater is the Republican Party candidate for President.

1966	Legislative reapportionment (one man, one vote). Legislative districts reapportioned to represent an equal number of people. The Republican Party gains control of the legislature for the first time.
1968	Authorization is given for construction of the Central Arizona Project; Senator Carl Hayden retires after serving Arizona in Congress since 1912.
1981	Sandra Day O'Connor becomes first woman on U.S. Supreme Court.
1984	Population of Arizona exceeds 3 million.
1985	Central Arizona Project brings water to state's interior.
1988	Impeachment of Governor Evan Mecham.
1988	Rose Mofford becomes Arizona's first female governor.
1992	Arizona becomes first state to have voter approval of a paid Martin Luther King Jr./Civil Rights Day state holiday.

Reference: Marshall Trimble, Director, Southwest Studies, Scottsdale Community College.

Becoming A State In The Union

One of the first laws approved after ratification of the Constitution in 1789 established the procedure for adding new states to the United States of America. The law known as the Northwest Ordinance provided a system of government for regions that were owned by the United States, but not under the control of any other state. The Northwest Ordinance also supplied a means for transition of territories to membership in the union as states.

Strong support in Washington was crucial in order to achieve territorial status. Legislation termed an "Organic Act" had to be introduced by a congressman or a senator to establish a new territory as outlined in the Northwest Ordinance. This law authorized the President to appoint a Territorial Governor, a Secretary, and three judges for the territorial court. Congress also had to appropriate funds for the operation of the new territory. When these officials arrived in the new territory, the Territorial Governor issued a proclamation calling for the election of a territorial assembly, a body similar to a state legislature, and a representative to serve as a non-voting member of the House of Representatives in Congress.

After territorial status was achieved, the territorial assembly could petition Congress for admission as a State. When their request was favorably received, legislation would be introduced to authorize the territory to draft a constitution. Such legislation included the procedures for qualifying voters to elect delegates to a constitutional convention and for submitting the finished document to the voters in the territory for ratification. It also set time limits for the convention and provided funds for the entire process. Upon approval, the Territorial Governor issued a call for delegates to elect state officials and to join the other states as an equal member of the federal union.

Arizona's Path to Statehood

Citizens living in the western half of New Mexico Territory sent a representative to Washington in 1856 with petitions requesting introduction of a bill to create a new territory named Arizona. This request was unsuccessful. As the years passed and the threat of a Civil War became a reality, Arizona's status changed. The concern over control of potential railroad routes to the riches of California brought approval for Arizona Territory. The Arizona Organic Act was introduced in the House of Representatives by the Honorable James H. Ashley from Ohio in 1862. Territorial status was approved in both houses of Congress and signed by President Abraham Lincoln in 1863.

After several attempts to have a statehood bill approved over a thirty year period, the people of the Arizona Territory were authorized to draft a constitution in 1910. The voters of Arizona Territory ratified the Arizona Constitution Draft and sent it to Washington for approval by Congress and the President. President William Howard Taft initially refused to sign the bill accepting the Arizona Constitution until the citizens of the territory removed a clause permitting the recall of judges.

Elections were held to delete the offending clause in the constitution and to elect the first state officials. When the change was completed Taft signed the bill and Arizona became the forty-eighth State on February 14, 1912. The announcement of the Arizona Statehood Bill signing was telegraphed to the people of Phoenix. Arizona's first Governor, George W.P. Hunt, was inaugurated, and he called the new legislature into its first session. One of the first acts of the 1st Arizona State Legislature was to place an amendment before the voters to return the state constitution to its original form permitting the recall of judges.

Selected Sources:

Farrand, Max. *Legislation of Congress for the Government of the Organized Territories of the United States*. Newark, New Jersey: n.p.,1896.
States that the purpose of his book is to establish the direct connection between the Ordinance of 1787 and the territorial governments that were developed and to trace the changes in administration of the territories.

Lamar, Howard R. *The Far Southwest 1846-1912 A Territorial History*. New Haven: Yale University Press. 1966.

Pomeroy, Earl. *The Territories and the United States, 1861-1890*. Philadelphia: N.P., 1947.

Wagoner, Jay J. *Arizona Territory 1863-1912: A Political History*. Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 1970.

Willoughby, William F. *Territories and Dependencies of the United States, Their Government and Administration*. New York: The Century Press Co., 1905.
Excellent and insightful study of the administration of United States territories with particular attention paid to those territories outside the continental limits of the U.S. with information on the history and structure of territorial governments.

PHOENIX IN 1900

In his book *Phoenix: A History of a Southwestern Metropolis*, Bradford Luckingham of Arizona State University gives a great deal of the credit for the growth of Phoenix around the turn of the twentieth century to its local boosters. The boosters were a group of young entrepreneurs who actively supported public and private projects which would stimulate the economic development of Phoenix and the Salt River Valley. One of the goals of the boosters was to make Phoenix the "permanent political center of Arizona." In fact, it was the promise of the construction of a permanent capitol building in the city which largely led the Territorial Assembly to move to the community in 1889.

Phoenix experienced significant growth in the 1890s. The population of the community increased over 100% from 9,998 inhabitants in 1890 to 20,457 residents in 1900. Local business and civic leaders supported a number of efforts during this decade to modernize the city. For example, the community obtained outlets to a second transcontinental railroad line when the Santa Fe, Prescott & Phoenix Railroad line construction to Phoenix was completed on February 28, 1905. Railroads allowed Phoenix to become an important shipping and supply line for the Territory. The first steps were also taken to control the water supply in the area in order to overcome floods and droughts with the completion of Roosevelt Dam in 1911. Other innovations included the construction of brick buildings, some of which were three or four stories high, the electrification of the trolley car system, the opening of first class department stores such as M. Goldwater & Brothers, the growth of resorts like the Hotel Adams to accommodate health seekers, the opening of the Phoenix Indian School, and continued business development in a number of areas such as industries, warehouses, and lumber yards.

In the years just after the completion of the Territorial Capitol Building, the community of Phoenix began to extend its leadership role in the economic, political, social, and cultural development of Arizona. These trends were to accelerate after statehood was attained in 1912.

Reference: Luckingham, Bradford. *Phoenix: A History of a Southwestern Metropolis*. University of Arizona Press, 1989. pp. 38-50.

Selected Historic Newspaper Articles Relating to the Capitol

The following excerpts were taken from newspapers and Governors' reports of the years between 1889-1901. The passages are presented in chronological order with a reference citation following each section. Asterisks indicate selected explanatory footnotes.

The Territorial Capitol Moves to Phoenix

Phoenix Herald, January 26, 1889, 2:2.

The bill to remove the Territorial Capital of Arizona,* has passed both houses, and was signed and reported to the Legislature** this morning. A concurrent resolution passed both houses to adjourn at noon on Monday, January 28, to meet in Phoenix, the future capital, on Tuesday, February 7th. It is understood that a fund has been raised by the citizens of Phoenix to pay all

the expenses of the removal, and two Pullman cars have been ordered to transport the members to Phoenix, who will leave here on Tuesday, January 29th.

* The Capitol moved from Prescott to Phoenix in 1889
** The Fifteenth Territorial Assembly

Phoenix Capitol Site Location

Phoenix Daily Herald, June 17, 1889, 3:4.

The commissioners appointed to select a capitol site have chosen the ten acres of land offered by Messrs.(M.H.) Sherman and(Marcellus E.) Collins on the west end of Washington Street.*

Besides the ten acres Messra. Sherman and Collins have given a strip of land around the tract, one hundred feet in width, for a driveway, and also agree to extend the street railway** to the capitol.

The capitol, when built, will be in the center of Washington street, so that it can easily be seen from the business portion of the city. The commissioners intend to plant trees on both sides of the street, around the tract donated, and to improve the grounds generally so as to make a park where the good people of Phoenix can take pleasant evening strolls.***

The site chosen is one which a majority of the members of the Fifteenth Legislative Assembly petitioned the commission to select; as in their judgment it would be the best for the purpose. Commissioners (S.T.D.) Hammond, (S.M.) Franklin and (C.W.) Johnstone have acted for the best interests of the taxpayers of the Territory in this matter.
* The Territorial Legislature created a 3 member Capitol Site Commission on March 21, 1889. The Commission advertised in three daily newspapers requesting "offers of land to be chosen as a site for the Capitol when the Territory should get ready to build."
** Sherman and Collins owned a Street Improvement Company. Part of the stipulation of their donation of land for a Capitol building was that their street car line would be extended from the city of Phoenix to the Capitol.
***State House Park was located in the western section of Phoenix on Seventeenth Avenue between Adams and Jefferson streets. The Capitol was constructed in the center of State House Park.

THE CAPITOL SITE

Arizona Republican (Phoenix), September 15, 1890.

In the last Legislature provision was made for the appointment of three Capitol Site Commissioners, who should select near Phoenix an eligible site for placing the Capitol of Arizona. Aided by an appropriation of about $2500 a year the Commissioners were instructed to lay out and ornament the grounds of the site so selected in a manner befitting the uses to which they should be put* . . . . The grounds have been placed under the charge of George Hough Smith, an English gardener of some celebrity, who has lived in this Territory for several years and has studied the peculiarities of climate and soil . . . . It appears as though every part of the world has been ransacked to furnish the plants and trees that are the main ornament to the grounds. Selections from the flora of Arizona have been arranged by Mr. Smith in tasteful clumps, in several places. Near by the Chinese bamboo grows in tall luxuriance in a miniature jungle, while the cypress of the north, the rose and myrtle of the east, and the palm of the south show thrifty growth in close proximity.

The driveways are bordered with hedges of beautiful scented myrtle, Monterey cypress and evergreen Japanese privet. Other shrubs include a profusion of roses and oleanders, chrysanthemums, jacaronda [sic], with beautiful fern-like foliage, magnolia grandeflora [sic], grevillias, bananas and many others, but little known to the grneral [sic] world but all beautiful and seemingly flourishing.

In the way of trees, by the walks, are set at regular intervals, beautiful Russian mulberries, Carolina poplars, elms, mountain ash, pepper, weeping willow, eucalyptus, orange, lemon, olive and a variety of palms, embracing the fan palm, the date and several others.

The general effect is a very handsome one, and will have added beauty when the vegetation shall have more matured growth.**

*In 1890 the legislature appointed a special joint committee of six members to report on the condition of the land, and recommend necessary expenditures for its improvement.
**The beautification of the Capitol grounds and the advance in the price of property in the vicinity of the Capitol added largely to the value of the land donated to the Territory. It is said that the choice of the land selected by the Capitol Site Commission may have been the result of real estate plans to build up the West Side residential district.

GOVERNOR MYRON H. McCORD'S MESSAGE (1897)

"The last legislature passed an act authorizing the issue–when approved by Congress–of $100,000 in Territorial bonds, to draw 5% annual interest, to run 50 years or redeemable after 20 years at the option of the Territory, the proceeds of which are to be used for the erection of a capitol building. Several reasons why good citizens should unite in pressing the enterprise:

1. It will take out of politics a prolific source of bad feeling and corrupt legislation.

2. It will provide a safe place for the Federal and Territorial books and records. At present they are scattered in six different parts of Phoenix and kept in wooden desks and boxes, liable at any time to be stolen or destroyed by fire. The only office that has an iron safe is that of the secretary of the territory. The governor auditor, board of control, treasurer, the attorney-general, the Federal courts, all keep their records and papers in unprotected desks.

3. The Act provides that all the money derived from rents shall be turned into the Territorial treasury and applied to the interest on the bonds. Between $4,000 and $5,000 is now paid annually for rents by the Federal and Territorial governments, so no additional burden will be added to the taxpayer.

4. The Territory has held since July, 1889, a deed for the 10 acres of ground adjoining Phoenix, containing a clause that in the event that the grounds were not used for capitol purposes they should revert to the grantors . . . . The owners of the site, relying on the good faith and integrity of the legislature and the people, did make the deed of conveyance and parted with all their interests without any possible means of recovery. The Territory can if it wishes defraud the grantors of the consideration and keep the land, but there is no such desire.

GOVERNOR N. O. MURPHY'S REPORT, 1900

Since my last report the capitol has been finished, and the various Territorial offices are now (September) being moved into it. It was constructed under the close supervision of an able, painstaking, and honorable commission and it is safe to say that no public building anywhere has been erected with results more favorable to the taxpayers . . . . Description of Building Follows:

The top of the dome is 76 ft. from the basement floor, and is surmounted by a statue of Victory 16 ft. in height, making the height to the top of the statue 92ft. The rotunda is 44 ft. in diameter, while the great central light shaft, extending from the dome to the basement floor, is 20 ft. in diameter, leaving a corridor 12 ft. in width circling the light shaft on each floor . . . .

The first story is of granite and the superstructure of tufa stone- all Arizona products. The second or executive floor contains the offices of the governor, secretary of the Territory, auditor, and treasurer. The Territorial library is also on this floor in one of the most pleasant rooms in the building, 20 X 54 ft. in size.

The third or legislative floor contains the court room and chambers for the supreme court of the Territory; also the assembly and council rooms for the legislative bodies. The capitol will be lighted by gas and electric lights. Provisions for heating the building by steam have been made. The heating plants are located in the substory. On the substory or first floor, are located the offices of the live stock sanitary commission, adjutant-general, and the capitol grounds and building commission.

Capitol Becomes Property of Territory

Arizona Republican (Phoenix), August 5, 1900,1:3,4.

The capitol of Arizona was yesterday turned over to the capitol site commission by the contractor, Tom Lovell, and is now the property of the territory. Mr. Lovell received the last installment of his contract, $117,290.28, and will leave this morning for his home in Texas. The building has been frequently described since the plans of the architect, J. Riley Gordon, were adopted more than two years ago. Though the plans have been somewhat changed since then, a description of the contemplated building is a good description of the completed structure, for while the changes have been frequently important in detail, they have not often altered the appearance of the structure.

The first step toward the building of the capitol was an authorization by the Nineteenth legislature of an appropriation of $100,000 for that purpose. The Twentieth legislature added $30,000 to the appropriation and though the building was then in outline, changes were made giving it greater solidarity. This amount has been practically exhausted.* Every dollar of it has gone honestly into the building and so much has been given for the money that it is said that Mr. Lowell has worked nearly two years without profit . . . . He has justified the faith of the [Capitol] commission, for from the lowermost grain of cement in the deep foundation to the point of the topmost flame in the hand of the Goddess of Liberty [called Winged Victory today] surmounting the dome, there is not a dishonest or defective thing in the whole structure.

The style is one of the five classes of the Ionic Grecian architecture. Its length is 184 feet and its depth is eighty-four feet. The height of the top of the dome from the ground is seventy-six feet. The dome and "well hole," the latter surrounded on each floor by a handsome oaken balustrade, is forty-four [sic] feet in diameter. The building is constructed as nearly as possible of Arizona material. The foundation is made of malapai, the walls of the first story of granite, and the rest of the walls of tufa. The structure is as nearly fire-proof as it was possible to make it. The floor of the basement is of cement, and though the other floors are of lumber they are laid upon cement and are as uninflammable as the cement. The corridors are paved with ornamental tiling, altogether 9,000 square feet. The bases or "wash boards," as they are sometimes called, of the walls in the corridors are marble. No woodwork is visible in the corridors except the doors and balustrades. The ceilings are extremely rich and ornamental, particularly those of the upper stories. There are numberless toilet rooms and drinking fountains of handsome design. The Otis Elevator company is engaged in putting in a $6,000 elevator. It is already in working order and nothing remains to complete it except the putting on of the protecting grill work. That will be finished in three days. Two handsome circular iron stairways on either rear side of the rotunda, lead to the upper floors. The building is heated by steam. The system has been tested and found to be in good working order.

The disposition of the various departments has not yet been completed. The governor's chambers will occupy three rooms in the second story on the north side of the east front. The secretary's(of state's) quarters will comprise the rooms on the south side and include a large vault. Opposite the executive chambers are the three rooms of the auditor, the board of control

and the board of equalization. The office of the territorial treasurer, if one should be desired in the building, will be adjoining the executive chambers on the south, and the attorney-general should he desire a more formal official residence can have a room immediately south of the secretary's chambers.

A large room on this floor occupying the southwest corner and embracing practically all the space bounded by the corridor, the rotunda and the outer walls, has been set aside for the territorial library. This is much the largest and rather the handsomest in the building.

The legislative rooms are in the ends of the third floor . . . . These chambers are surrounded on three sides by galleries. Each chamber is well provided with committee rooms. The present location of the legislative halls is in a sense temporary, for if the building should ever be finished according to the complete plans of the architect, they will be moved to a large circular annex on the west side. There is a small room occupying the middle of the east front of the third story. It was designed for a supreme court room and is conveniently surrounded by chambers intended for the justices and the clerk. These judiciary quarters will not be immediately occupied, since the lease of quarters in the court house will not expire until April l of next year.
* The final cost of constructing the Capitol Building was approximately $136,000.

THE DAY WE DEDICATED

Arizona Gazette, February 26, 1901, l:3-6; 5.

In commemoration of the admission of Arizona as a territory, an event that occurred February 24, 1863, away back in the stormy period of our nation's history, Arizona's new and elegant capitol building was yesterday dedicated . . . .

The parade left the city at l:30 promptly for the capitol. It was composed of the Pioneer and Indian school bands, the governor and his staff, territorial and county officials in carriages, Companies C, D and E of Arizona militia, the Normal school cadets and Indian school cadets, followed by a long line of private carriages. On arrival at the capitol the governor* as chairman of the occasion began the literary exercises . . . .

> "It is a fitting monument to the vigor, courage and patriotism of this young commonwealth. It would do credit to any state in the union, and we are all justly proud of it . . . . No more honest and capable public work has ever been taken by me in the erection of this building and I congratulate you, my friends, upon the duty faithfully performed by your servants, the members of the capitol commission . . . .
>
> The capitol was evolved, it is here and has but one further promotion before it, and that is to become the capitol of the grand state of Arizona."

*Territorial Governor Nathan O. Murphy.

CAPITOL DEDICATION

From the files of the State Historian, Circa 1923.

Principal speakers at the dedication included Governor N.O. Murphy, who presided, the Chief Justice, Webster Stree, and Eugene S. Ives, President of the Territorial Council. Speakers representing every county were also in attendance. The building was festooned with bunting and a huge American flag draped over the speaker's balcony at the front. All other flags were taken down from all public buildings. Stars and huge shields of red, white and blue caught the colorful strips of bunting festooned about the exterior. Inside the halls were lavishly decorated with garlands and festoons of semi-tropical flora and greenery. A large grand stand was erected on the front grounds and bands and military as well as civic groups gathers from all parts of the Territory, to participate in the parade and ceremonies. A great reception was held in the evening and the building was lighted "like a great stone castle." The song "Hail to Arizona," later approved as the Arizona Ode, was sung by Mrs. Frank Cos, of Phoenix.

NEW FLOOR IN CAPITOL TO BE DANCE SCENE

Arizona Republican, November 3, 1923.

Decision to give a dance in the Capitol on Thursday night, November 15, during fair week was reached yesterday noon at a meeting of the state employees held in the house chambers at the Capitol. The dance is to dedicate the new tile floor containing the great seal of the state, which is now being laid in the ground floor corridor of the building . . . . The dance will be invitational and each attache will be permitted to invite three or four guests for the evening. An orchestra will be stationed in the corridor of the first floor to furnish music for the dance and several of the offices on the ground floor of the building will be arranged to form reception rooms . . . . The Capitol of Arizona is the second one in the United States in which the great seal of the state has been laid in tile on the floor. The other capitol having such a seal is the capitol of Missouri . . . . The seal laid in colored tile,* is in place, and as seen from the upper floors of the Capitol through the rotunda adds materially [sic] to the appearance of the new white tile floor . . . .

* It was later discovered that the State Seal was missing two of the five C's which appear in its original design; namely citrus and cattle.

JAMES RILEY GORDON, Architect

Arizona Gazette, (Phoenix) August 17, 1900, 8:3

James Riley Gordon was born in Winchester, Virginia, the son of Colonel George Muir Gordon and Sarah Virginia Riley. His family moved to San Antonio, Texas, when he was eleven years old. After completing his studies in architecture and engineering, he joined the United States Civil Engineering Corps with the International and Great Northern Railroad.

He served under the United States Supervising Office and on the staff of the Architect of the Capitol and there he acquired the knowledge of the construction of public buildings, the field in which he later specialized.

Mr. Gordon designed the Capitol Building at Phoenix, Arizona, the Capitol of Montana at Helena and the Capitol of Mississippi at Jackson. He was awarded the Congressional Medal for the Texas State Building, in Spanish design, at the Columbian Exposition in Chicago.

Mr. Gordon moved to New York in 1902. He became a member of the firm of Gordon, Tracy and Swartout for a few years after which he practiced architecture by himself for thirty years in New York . . . .

He designed public buildings in almost every part of the United States, and in addition to three capitol buildings, he designed seventy-two court houses and many banks, churches, hospitals, hotels, synagogues, theaters, railroad stations and institutions throughout the country.

Mr. Gordon traveled extensively in Europe; in England, France, Germany, Austria, Italy, Belgium and Switzerland to study public buildings. He was commissioned in conjunction with another architect to design one of the buildings for the New York World's Fair in 1939, but did not live to accomplish the task. James Riley Gordon passed away in New York City in 1937.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE ARIZONA CAPITOL BUILDING

In l889, the Territorial Government of Arizona moved from Prescott to Phoenix. The temporary residence of Arizona's territorial officials was the not yet completed Phoenix City Hall. The people of Arizona hoped that the Capitol building they were planning would do much to speed up the statehood process.

In 1891, a suitable piece of land on which to build the Capitol building was offered to the Territorial Government by Moses H. Sherman and Marcellus E. Collins. The original appropriation to construct the building was $100,000 with an additional $30,000 allocated later. The completed building cost $135,000, $5,000 over the total appropriation. The architect James Riley Gordon, of San Antonio, Texas, submitted the winning design in a contest held to select the design for the new structure. Thomas Lovell of Denton, Texas, was awarded the construction contract.

Ground was broken for the Capitol building on March 10, 1898, and construction was completed on August 17, 1900. The appropriation for the new building stipulated that, as much as possible, it had to be constructed of materials from Arizona. The construction incorporated Malapai rock from Camelback Mountain in the foundation, granite from South Mountain in the first floor, and tuff stone from Yavapai County in the second, third, and fourth floors. The first territorial governor to occupy the Capitol building, Nathan O. Murphy, moved in on October 22, 1900. A dedication ceremony for the new structure was held on February 25, 1901.

In 1912, the former Territorial Capitol became the State Capitol of Arizona when Arizona joined the Union of States on February 14. Additions to the building were made in both 1919 and 1938. In 1974, the Executive Branch offices moved into the newly completed tower of the Capitol building. The Arizona State Senate and House of Representatives had moved into their own wings in 1960.

The original Capitol Building was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1974. The restoration of the building to its 1912 appearance was completed in 1981 at a cost of just under $4 million dollars.

Reference: Documents, Arizona Department of Library, Archives and Public Records.

Winged Victory

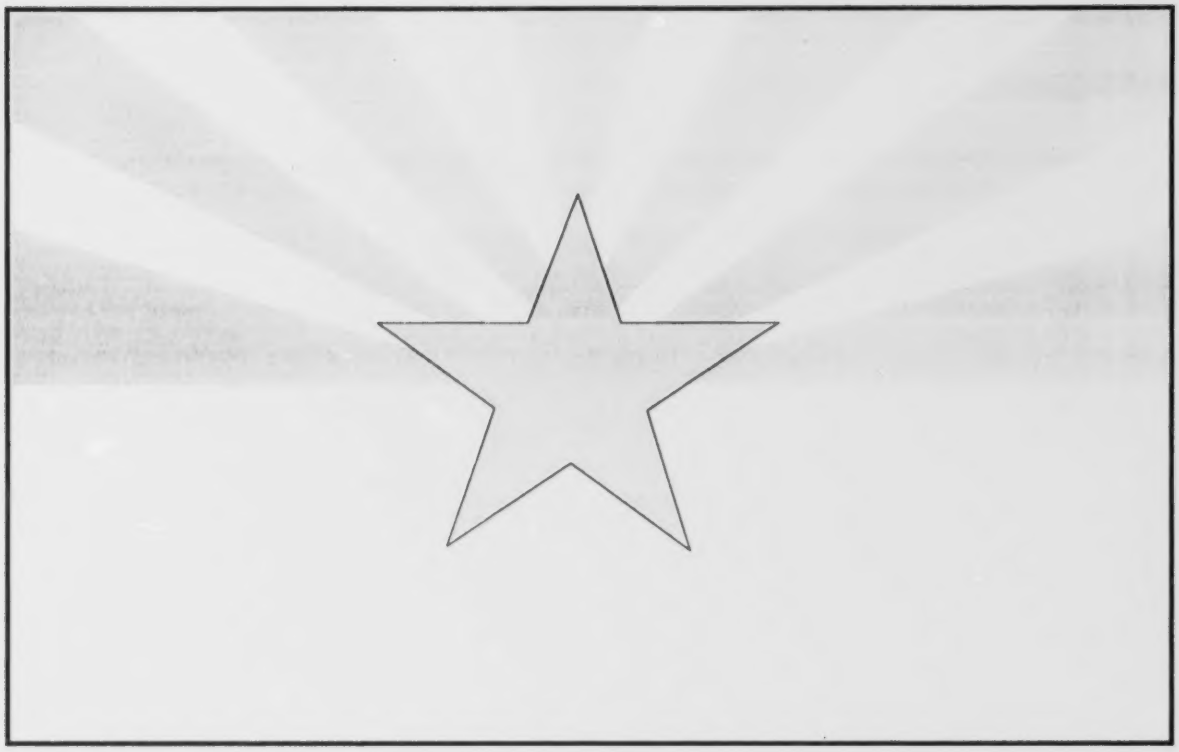
The statue which adorns the copper dome of the Arizona State Capitol has been referred to as the *Goddess of Liberty, Statue of Justice, Madame de Vaunte* and more recently *Winged Victory*. The name *Winged Victory* has evolved because of her resemblance to the Greek statue of the same name. The only noticeable difference is Arizona's statue has both arms intact and a head.

Winged Victory is a zinc statue that was cast in Ohio and purchased by Arizona Territory for $160 in 1898. When the Capitol was completed in 1900, *Winged Victory* was atop the dome. She served as a wind vane until the 1950's when the state legislators had her anchored facing the East. Her right hand holds the torch of liberty high above her head and her left hand presents the wreath of victory.

In 1976, the statue was removed from the top of the Capitol and repaired. Her wings were sealed, bullet holes patched, angle irons welded from the inside, and her cracked body cavity filled with 15 cubic-feet of Styrofoam™. She was covered with nine gallons of white gel marine paint and a one-eighth inch layer of fiberglass to shield her from the elements. Originally, *Winged Victory* weighed 400 pounds, but after the repairs were completed she weighed in at 600 pounds.

Winged Victory is a wind vane free to move with the Arizona breezes once again.

Arizona State Flag Story



Charles Wilfred Harris, Colonel in the Arizona National Guard, served as the captain of the unit's rifle team in 1910. During the rifle competition at Camp Perry, Ohio, the Arizona team was the only team without an emblem of any kind. Colonel Harris was chiefly responsible for the creation of the rifle team flag that in 1917 became the Arizona State Flag.

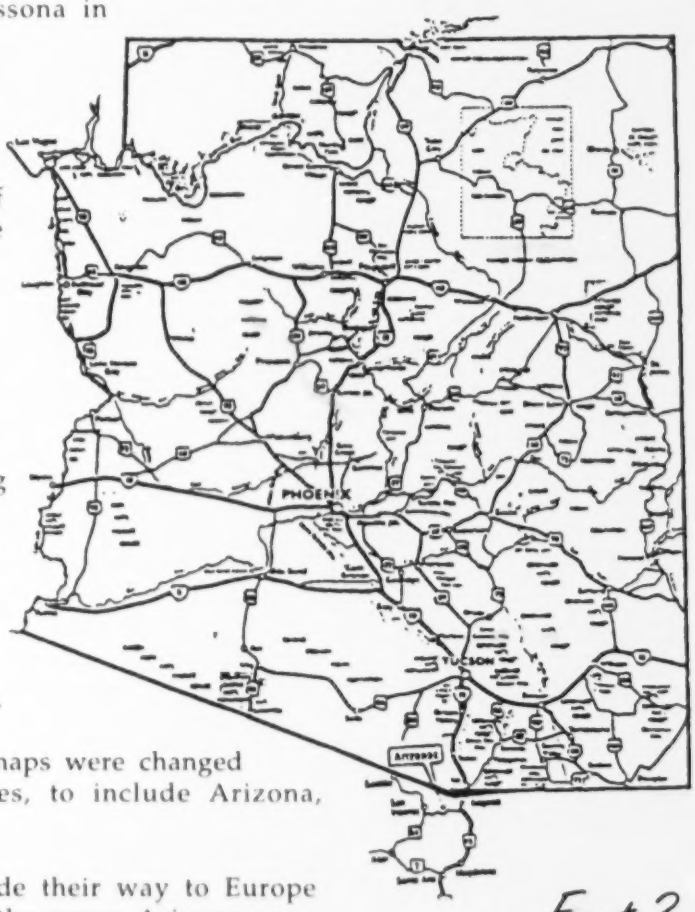
Blue and gold are the colors of Arizona. Red and gold are the colors carried by Coronado's Expedition of 1540 to the Seven Cities of Cibola. The blue is "liberty blue" identical to the color in the United States flag field of stars. Since Arizona is a western state the rays of the setting sun seemed appropriate. There are thirteen rays representing the original "thirteen colonies." The large copper star identifies Arizona as the largest producer of copper in the United States.

On February 27, 1917, the legislature passed the bill to adopt this flag as the official Arizona State Flag despite dissenting votes and Governor Campbell's refusal to affix his signature to the bill.

WHY "ARIZONA?"

Historians disagree on how the name Arizona became attached to this region. One theory speculates that the name came from a small mining camp named Real Arissona in Northern Mexico.

In 1736, a discovery of almost pure silver near Real Arissona brought thousands of prospectors to the area. Real Arissona may have been the first "boom town" in the Southwest.



Real Arissona comes from the Spanish word "real," meaning camp, and "Arissona" is believed to be a Spanish phonetic spelling for "arizonac," a Pima or Papago word combination meaning a small spring.

Father Kino's original maps were changed by Spanish missionaries, to include Arizona, dropping the "c".

When Kino's maps made their way to Europe and were reproduced the name Arizona was attached to the entire northern frontier of New Spain.

Today, Arizonac is a remote village just eight miles south of the international border between the United States and Mexico.

Fact?

or

Theory!

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

POST FIELD TRIP QUIZ
ARIZONA HISTORY

Fill In The Blanks

1. Who was President of the United States at the time Arizona became a territory?
   _____

2. Arizona was a territory from _____ to _____ .

3. Name, in chronological order, the four sites of the Arizona capitol during Territorial Days: _____ , _____ ,
   _____ , _____ .

4. In what year was the Capitol building completed? _____ .

5. One of the modern devices in the Capitol Building when it opened was?
   _____ .

6. The statue on top of the Capitol Building is a _____ ?

Multiple Choice

Circle the most correct answer.

7. The motto "Ditat Deus" on the Arizona state seal means:
   a. God Enriches
   b. In God We Trust
   c. We The People
   d. A Rising Sun

8. The individual who was elected Arizona's First Supreme Court Chief Justice:
   a. Alfred Franklin
   b. Edward Kent
   c. George W. P. Hunt
   d. William T. Howell

9. The architect of the Capitol building was:
   a John C. Fremont
   b. James Riley Gordon
   c. John N. Goodwin
   d. Frank Lloyd Wright

10. Which one of the following individuals was President of the United States at the time Arizona became a state?
    a. Woodrow Wilson
    b. Theodore Roosevelt
    c. Franklin Roosevelt
    d. William Taft

11. Arizona's Territorial Governor who was known as "The Pathfinder" was:
    a. Abraham Lincoln
    b. A.P.K. Safford
    c. John C. Fremont
    d. Alexander O. Brodie

12. Only one of the flags listed below has not flown over Arizona during her long history.
    a. British
    b. Spanish
    c. Mexican
    d. Confederate

13. The Great Seal of Arizona has five "C" words which represented important parts of Arizona's economy in 1912. Which of the following is not one of the five "C's"?
    a. climate
    b. copper
    c. citrus
    d. corn
    e. cattle

14. How many terms did George Hunt serve as Governor of Arizona?
    a. 10
    b. 3
    c. 7
    d. 5

15. All of Arizona's Territorial Governors were chosen by the:
    a. Arizona Territorial Legislature
    b. people of Arizona
    c. President of the United States
    d. lottery system

16. George W.P. Hunt is buried at:
    a. the State Capitol Grounds
    b. Phoenix Pioneers Cemetery
    c. Papago Park
    d. family cemetery in Missouri

17. All of the following materials were used to build the Capitol building, except one.
    a. Malapai Rock
    b. Cedar Pine
    c. White Oak
    d. Tuff Stone

Short Answer

18. Answer any two of the items below in one or two sentences.

Discuss the difference between a territory and a state. _____

_____

_____

Explain why the copper in the dome of the Capitol building has not changed its color.

_____

_____

Explain why some of the lights on the fixtures in the Capitol building face up and some face down. _____

_____

_____

Explain the meaning of the term "restoration" in relation to the Capitol building.

_____

_____

_____

Identification

19. Identify and state the historical significance of two of the following in two or four sentences each.

George W. P. Hunt _____

_____

_____

Enabling Act _____

_____

_____

Charles W. Harris _____

_____

_____

John N. Goodwin _____

_____

_____

Essay

20. Briefly answer one of the questions noted below using the resource materials supplied by your teacher.

- Put yourself in the place of an Arizona news reporter visiting the new Territorial Capitol building during its dedication ceremony on February 25, 1901. Describe the new building to your readers. What features does it have which are new and innovative for Phoenix?

- Describe what life was like in Phoenix in 1900. How did the construction of a new Capitol building fit in with the plans of prominent Phoenix boosters for the community?

POST FIELD TRIP QUIZ ANSWER SHEET
ARIZONA HISTORY

1. Abraham Lincoln
2. 1863 - 1912
3. Prescott, Tucson, Prescott, Phoenix
4. 1900
5. steam heat, elevator, electricity (new in the west in 1900)
6. wind vane or weather vane
7. a
8. a
9. b
10. d
11. c
12. a
13. d
14. c
15. c
16. c
17. b

Sample Answers

18. • A territory is an organized political entity which does not yet enjoy the full and equal status of a state. For example, most territorial officials were chosen by the President of the United States while state officials are elected by the citizens of a state.

    • The copper in the dome of the Capitol building was chemically coated during the restoration to avoid oxidation or color change.

    • The lights that face upward were piped for carbide gas while the lights that face down were wired for electricity. Electricity was new in the west when the Capitol building was completed and people did not yet trust it.

    • The Capitol building has been restored or returned to its 1912 appearance. Many of the furnishings are reproductions of items which were used in the building during the early years

19. • George W.P. Hunt was first elected Governor of Arizona. Elected Governor seven times. Favored a good road system, prison reform, and the end to capital punishment among others.

    • Enabling Act is also known as the Statehood Bill. This act, passed during President William H. Taft's administration, allowed the Territory of Arizona to write a constitution and elect state officials.

- Charles W. Harris was a Colonel in the Arizona National Guard who designed the Arizona National Guard flag. The basic design was adopted for the state flag in 1917.

- John N. Goodwin was originally appointed by President Lincoln to be Chief Justice of the Arizona Supreme Court. Goodwin became Governor of Arizona when Lincoln's first nominee for the post, John A. Gurley, died before leaving the East for Arizona.

20. Answers will vary. Please see the Resource Materials part of this packet.

ARIZONA

GOVERNMENT

THE ARIZONA EXECUTIVE BRANCH

The executive branch is made up of six elected offices: the Governor; Secretary of State; Attorney General; State Treasurer; Superintendent of Public Instruction; and State Mine Inspector. Candidates for elected executive office in Arizona must be at least twenty-five years of age, a citizen of the United States for ten years, and a resident of Arizona for five years.

The Governor

The Governor is the chief executive officer of the State. The Governor is Commander-in-Chief of the militia, leader of his political party, symbol of Government within the State, and the spokesperson for the State. The Governor sits on many boards and has the power to appoint over 500 people to state jobs, boards and commissions. The Governor appoints superior and supreme court judges when vacancies occur. Once a year, in January the Governor reports on the State of the State and presents his major proposals for laws. This presentation is made in the House of Representatives and is usually the only time the Governor speaks in the legislature. The Governor has the power to call the legislature into special sessions. Every bill passed by the legislature must be submitted to the Governor for approval or rejection. The Governor is elected to a four year term with no constitutional limits to the number of terms.

Secretary of State

The Secretary of State's duties are primarily those of record keeper and distributor of information. The Secretary of State is the keeper of the seal. He or she is the chief elections officer for the state; administrator of the Uniform Commercial Code; registration officer for lobbyists, notary public appointments, trade names, and trademarks. The Arizona Constitution designates the Secretary of State as first in succession to the Governorship. The Secretary of State is elected to a four-year term.

Attorney General

The Attorney General is the chief legal officer of the State and Director of the Department of Law. He or she is required to have been a practicing attorney before the State Supreme Court for five years prior to election. The Attorney General is elected to office to a four-year term.

State Treasurer

The State Treasurer is the chief financial officer of the State. All state revenues are deposited with his office by law, and he is responsible for the safekeeping of all state securities. The State Treasurer is elected to a four-year term and limited to two consecutive terms.

Superintendent of Public Instruction

The Superintendent of Public Instruction heads the State Department of Education which administers the policies set down by the State Board of Education. The Superintendent sits on a number of boards that formulate educational policy for the State which includes the Board

of Regents. The Superintendent distributes state education funds to the counties for the support of the public schools. The Superintendent is elected to a four-year term.

State Mine Inspector

The State Mine Inspector's responsibility is to provide for a safe and healthy environment in the State's mines and mining communities. His area of responsibility has been expanded to include the general public in and around working mines and abandoned mine sites. The State Mine Inspector is elected for a four-year term, and must be at least thirty years of age with four years experience in underground mining.

ARIZONA TERRITORIAL GOVERNORS

John Noble Goodwin (R)	1863-1866
Richard Cunningham McCormick (R)	1866-1869
Anson Peacely-Killen Safford (R)	1869-1877
John Philo Hoyt (R)	1877-1878
John Charles Fremont (R)	1878-1882
Frederick Augustus Tritle (R)	1882-1885
Conrad Meyer Zulick (D)	1885-1889
Lewis Wolfley (R)	1889-1891
John Nichol Irwin (R)	1891-1892
Nathan Oakes Murphy (R)	1892-1893
Louise Cameron Hughes (D)	1893-1896
Benjamin Joseph Franklin (D)	1896-1897
Myron Hawley McCord (R)	1897-1898
Nathan Oakes Murphy (R)	1898-1902
Alexander Oswald Brodie (R)	1902-1905
Joseph Henry Kibbey (R)	1905-1909
Richard Elihu Sloane (R)	1909-1912

ARIZONA STATE GOVERNORS

George Wiley Paul Hunt (D)	1912-1917
	1917-1919
	1923-1929
	1931-1933
Thomas E. Campbell (R)	1917
	1919-1923
John C. Phillips (R)	1929-1931
Dr. Benjamin B. Mouer (D)	1933-1937
Rawghlie Clement Stanford (D)	1937-1939
Robert Taylor Jones (D)	1939-1941
Sidney P. Osborn (D)	1941-1948
Dan E. Garvey (D)	1948-1951
Howard Pyle (R)	1951-1955
Ernest W. McFarland (D)	1955-1959
Paul Fannin (R)	1959-1965
Sam Goddard (D)	1965-1967
Jack Williams (R)	1967-1975
Raul Hector Castro (D)	1975-1977
Wesley Bolin (D)	1977-1978
Bruce Babbitt (D)	1978-1987
Evan Mecham (R)	1987-1988
Rose Mofford (D)	1988-1991
Fife Symington (R)	1991-Present

"WHO DOES WHAT"

Below are given the constitutionally mandated duties of the offices listed.

1. GOVERNOR
   Chief administrator of the state; appointive powers; Commander-in-Chief; veto powers; calls special sessions.

2. SECRETARY OF STATE
   First in line to become governor; keeper of the State Seal; attests to the official acts of the governor; prints state laws; administrator of elections.

3. ATTORNEY GENERAL
   Heads the department of law; legal advisor for all state agencies; supervises the fifteen county attorneys.

4. TREASURER
   Receiving, accounting and depositing all monies coming to the state and its agencies; care of tax money; invests those funds; supervises cash flow.

5. SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION
   Heads the Department of Education; oversees public school courses mandated by State Constitution; certifies teachers.

6. STATE MINE INSPECTOR
   Enforces state health and safety regulations in the mines.

7. JUSTICES OF STATE SUPREME COURT
   Write decisions for highest appellate court; administrative supervision over all courts of the State; issuance of writs; power to make rules related to procedural matters.

THE ARIZONA LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

The legislative branch is the lawmaking body of Arizona government. Arizona has a bicameral (two house) legislature consisting of the House of Representatives and the Senate. Arizona is divided into 30 legislative districts with approximately equal population. Each district elects one Senator and two Representatives. The House consists of sixty members and the Senate thirty members. Senators and Representatives run for office every two years. An individual seeking a legislative office has to meet four qualifications:

1. Citizen of the United States.
2. Resident of Arizona for three years.
3. Resident of county from which elected for one year.
4. Twenty-five years of age or older.

The legislative duties include lawmaking - the addition or deletion of Arizona laws, deciding how to raise and spend tax monies, and in the Senate confirming certain appointments made by the Governor.

To understand the legislative process, it is first necessary to understand how the legislature is organized and where the power is centered within the organization.

After each legislative election the Legislature elects new leadership.

President of the Senate and Speaker of the House

The President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House are elected by the majority vote of the members of their respective houses on the opening day of each new legislature.

The Speaker and the President appoint the chairs of all standing committees and assign members to these committees. They may also remove any committee member or chair. They determine which standing committee or committees a bill will be assigned and determine when, if ever, a bill will be put on the calendar of the Committee of the Whole (COW). COW is a session of the entire membership of the House or Senate acting as one committee to debate and amend legislation.

In addition to the standing committees, the President and Speaker may appoint select committees for special purposes. Each party elects a Leader and a Whip.

Majority - Minority Leader

The Leader's primary responsibility is to set party policy and legislative program. This is a top partisan position, and the Leader is responsible for maintaining party unity and leading the party caucus. The caucus decides how the party will act on each bill.

Majority - Minority Whip

The majority and minority whips chief responsibility is to insure the needed votes are on the floor to guarantee passage of favored legislation.

Standing Committees

The rules of the Senate usually establish 11 standing committees while the House rules usually establish 16 standing committees.

Standing Committee Chair

Each standing committee is presided over by a chair, who is appointed by the President or the Speaker. In determining which legislator to chair a committee, the President or Speaker usually takes into consideration many factors including experience, cooperative attitude and the specific request of the members.

Among the powers held by the chair, one of the most important is preparing the agenda for committee meetings. Through this power alone, the chair can kill a bill by simply not scheduling it for consideration by the committee. While the rules of both chambers provide a procedure whereby 2/3 of the committee may sign a petition requiring the chair to schedule a particular bill, this procedure is rarely used.

The chair also presides over the deliberations of the committee. Each committee adopts rules of procedure which conform to House rules. Additionally, the chair has the power to refer a bill to a subcommittee for study and evaluation.

ARIZONA CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT

WAYS IN WHICH A BILL BECOMES A LAW

1. INDIRECT LEGISLATION–**Through the Legislature** (Ref: Arizona Constitution, Article V, Section 7)
   - A bill is introduced by a legislator.
   - The bill passes a majority vote in one house and then the other house.
   - The bill is signed by the Governor or passed over the Governor's veto with a 2/3 vote of both houses.
   - There is a 90 day waiting period after the Legislature adjourns to determine if 5% of the voters sign a petition (referendum) to vote on the bill.
   - If no referendum is initiated, the bill becomes law at the end of the 90 day period.

2. INDIRECT LEGISLATION–**Emergency Legislation** (Ref. Article IV, Section 1(3))
   - An emergency bill is introduced in the Legislature.
   - The bill must pass both houses by a majority of 2/3.
   - The bill must then be signed by the Governor or passed over a veto by a 3/4 margin in each house of the Legislature.
   - Emergency bills avoid the 90 day waiting period and become law once they have passed.

3. DIRECT LEGISLATION–**Popular Referendum** (Ref. Article IV, Part l)
   - During the 90 day waiting period after the Legislature adjourns, registered voters sign petitions to vote on the status of a bill. The number of voters must be equal to 5% of the total vote cast (for all candidates) for Governor in the last election.
   - If there are enough valid signatures, the bill will be put on the ballot at the next general election.
   - If a majority of those voting on election day approve it the referendum becomes law. If not, it fails.
   - The Governor and the Legislature cannot veto or amend referendum measures.

4. DIRECT LEGISLATION–**Legislative Referendum** (Ref. Article IV, Part 1)
   - Either house of the Legislature proposes a concurrent resolution which refers a bill to the public for its approval. The resolution must pass by a majority vote in both houses.
   - The bill is then placed on the ballot at the next general election. If a majority of those voting on election day approve the referendum it becomes law. If not, it fails.

5. DIRECT LEGISLATION–**Statutory Initiative** (Ref. Article IV, Part 1)
   - A group of citizens proposes a bill.
   - Petitions are signed by registered voters, the number of which must equal 10% of the total vote (for all candidates) for Governor in the last election.
   - The petitions are checked by the Secretary of State. If there are enough valid signatures, the initiative is placed on the ballot at the next general election.
   - If a majority of those voting on election day approve the initiative it becomes law. If not, it fails.
   - The Governor and the Legislature cannot veto or amend initiative measures.

AMENDING THE CONSTITUTION

1. CONSTITUTIONAL REFERENDUM (Ref. Article XXI)
   - A majority of each house of the Legislature passes a bill proposing a change in the Constitution.
   - The Secretary of State publicizes the proposed amendment in a publicity pamphlet printed 90 days prior to the next general election.
   - If a majority of those voting on election day approve the referendum it becomes law and is incorporated into the Arizona Constitution. If not, it fails.

2. CONSTITUTIONAL INITIATIVE (Ref. Article XXI)
   - Petitions are signed by registered voters the number of which must equal 15% of the total vote cast (for all candidates) for Governor in the last election.
   - The petitions are checked by the Secretary of State. If there are enough valid signatures, the initiative is placed on the ballot at the next general election.
   - If a majority of those voting on election day approve the initiative it becomes law and is incorporated into the Arizona Constitution. If not, it fails.

Reference: *Arizona State Constitution Booklet*, Office of the Secretary of State, 1988.

THE ARIZONA JUDICIAL BRANCH

The Supreme Court

The Arizona Supreme Court consists of five justices. The regular term of office is six years. When vacancies occur, the Governor appoints a new justice from a list of individuals nominated by the commission on appellate court appointments. The Supreme Court has administrative supervision over all the courts of the state and the Chief Justice has the authority to exercise that supervision. The jurisdiction of the Court is provided in Article VI of the Arizona Constitution and includes appellate jurisdiction, the issuance of extraordinary writs, and the power to make rules relative to all procedural matters in any court. Decisions of the Court of Appeals may be reviewed at the discretion of the Supreme Court when a litigant files a Petition for Review.

In addition to law clerks, secretarial and clerical staff, the Court appoints the Administrative Director of the Courts, the Clerk of the Supreme Court and a central staff of attorneys. All employees serve at the pleasure of the Court.

Court of Appeals

The Court of Appeals consists of two divisions: Division One, with 15 judges, is located in Phoenix; Division Two, with six judges sits in Tucson. The court has appellate jurisdiction to determine all matters properly appealed from the Superior Court. In criminal cases, however, where the sentence of death has actually been imposed, the appeal is directly to the Arizona Supreme Court.

The geographical jurisdiction of Division One covers appeals from the Superior Court in the counties of Apache, Coconino, La Paz, Maricopa, Mohave, Navajo, Yavapai, and Yuma. In addition, Division One has statewide responsibility for reviewing appeals from the Industrial Commission, unemployment compensation rulings of the Department of Economic Security, and the Arizona Tax Court.

Division Two receives its cases from the Superior Courts in the counties of Cochise, Gila, Graham, Greenlee, Pima, Pinal, and Santa Cruz.

Superior Court

The Superior Court is a trial court of general jurisdiction and is empowered to hear cases of equity and law which involve title to or possession of real property; civil cases where the claim for relief is more than $5,000; felony prosecutions and misdemeanors not otherwise provided for by law: probate matters; and cases involving dissolution or annulment of marriage. The Superior Court has exclusive jurisdiction in juvenile matters.

In counties with three or more Superior judges, the presiding judge may appoint court commissioners to perform such duties as may be provided by law or Supreme Court rules. Commissioners usually determine matters where a default has be entered against a party and may also preside at the initial appearance of a defendant charged with a crime.

Each county has a Superior Court Clerk who is elected at the general election. The responsibilities of the Clerk's office are diversified and include the maintenance of official court case files; certification of documents; collection of fees; and issuance of summons, subpoenas and marriage licenses. The Clerk serves as jury commissioner in many counties; in others, separate jury commissioner is appointed.

Adult and juvenile probation departments are also operated under the supervision of the Superior Court.

Justice of the Peace and Municipal Courts

Statewide there are 83 Justices of the Peace sitting in the same number of precincts. These judges are elected at the general election by the voters in the precinct and their regular term of office is four years.

Municipal Courts are mandated by state law in each incorporated city or town; Municipal judges are usually appointed by city or town councils. 132 full and part-time Municipal judges sit on 85 city and town courts.

These courts have jurisdiction to hear misdemeanors and petty offenses. The Justice of the Peace may also conduct preliminary examinations on felony complaints. In addition, the Justice of the Peace Courts have civil jurisdiction over lawsuits involving $5,000 or less. Municipal Courts are empowered to hear matters arising out of violations of city or town ordinances. Virtually all traffic violation cases are filed in the Justice of the Peace or Municipal Courts.

ARIZONA STATE CAPITOL MUSEUM

ARIZONA COUNTIES AND COUNTY SEATS

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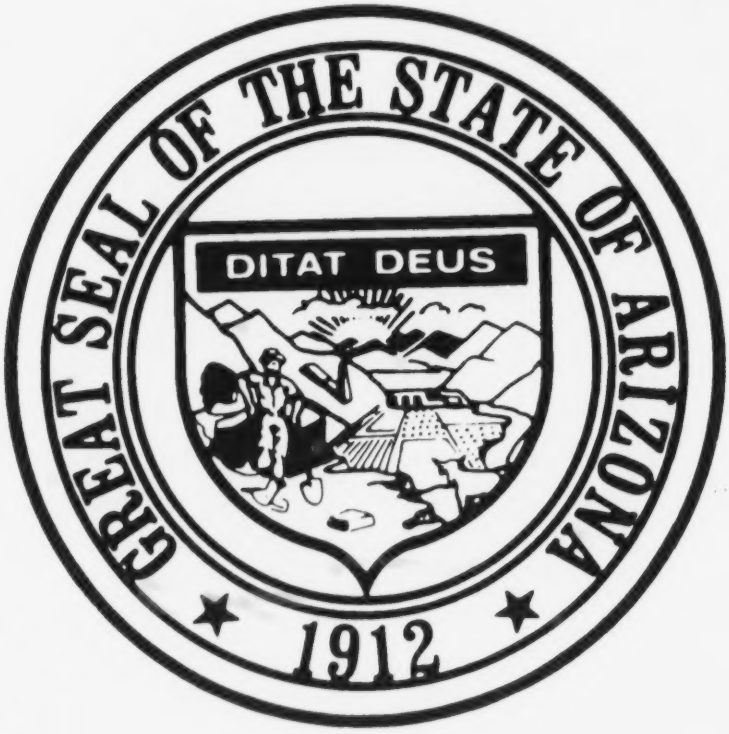
ARIZONA STATE SEAL



FIVE C'S

COPPER

CLIMATE

COTTON

CATTLE

CITRUS

Post Field Trip Quiz
Arizona Government

1. The leader of the State Senate is called the _____.

2. The leader of the House of Representatives is called the _____.

3. Which legislative district do you live in? _____

4. Who is your State Senator? _____

5. Who are your State Representatives? _____

_____

6. T or F The Arizona legislature is a unicameral.

7. T or F Arizona became a state on February 9, 1911.

8. T or F Arizona has 30 Representatives and 60 Senators.

9. T or F Bills are read twice in both the House and Senate.

10. How many legislative districts does Arizona have?
    a. 15
    b. 30
    c. 45
    e. 60

11. Arizona's State Senators and Representatives must have all of the following qualifications EXCEPT:
    a. 25 years of age
    b. Arizona resident for 3 years
    c. County resident for 1 year
    d. College graduate

12. How many votes must a regular bill receive in each house before being sent to the Governor for signature?
    a. simple majority
    b. 2/3 vote
    c. 3/4 vote
    d. unanimous vote

13. How long is the term for Representatives and Senators?
    a. 1 year
    b. 2 years
    c. 3 years
    d. 4 years

14. The regular legislative session begins on which Monday in January?
    a. First
    b. Second
    c. Third
    d. Last

15. A bill is introduced in:
    a. The House
    b. The Senate
    c. either
    d. neither

16. A citizen residing in the district of a legislator is called a:
    a. cohort
    b. constituent
    c. comrade
    d. caucus

17. The final adjournment of the legislature is called:
    a. Sine Die
    b. Carpe Diem
    c. Ditate Deus
    d. Plurbus Unum

18. The political party with the fewest legislative members is called the:
    a. Majority
    b. Decorum
    c. Quorum
    d. Minority

19. People hired to present opinions of companies and organiziations to the legislators are called:
    a. Levies
    b. Lobbyists
    c. Litigators
    d. Legalists

20. How long after a bill is signed by the governor does it become effective?
    a. 10 days
    b. 30 days
    c. 60 days
    d. 90 days

Interpretive Questions taken from Legislative Directory

21. Which party is the majority in the Senate? _____

22. Which party is the minority in the House? _____

23. You are concerned about our highsay system. Name one Senator and one Representative you might contact. _____

_____

24. Which Legislative members are involved in Education committees?

_____

_____

25. Name the committees your district Representatives serve on.

_____

Post Field Trip Quiz
Arizona Government

1. The leader of the State Senate is called the _____ **President** _____

2. The leader of the House of Representatives is called the _____ **Speaker** _____

3. Which legislative district do you live in? _____ **answers will vary** _____

4. Who is your State Senator? _____ **answers will vary** _____

5 .Who are your State Representatives? _____ **answers will vary** _____

_____ **answers will vary** _____

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7. T or (F) Arizona became a state on February 9, 1911.

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21. Which party is the majority in the Senate? _____ **answers will vary** _____

22. Which party is the minority in the House? _____ **answers will vary** _____

23. You are concerned about our highway system. Name one Senator and one Representative you might contact. _____ **answers will vary** _____

    _____ **answers will vary** _____

24. Which Legislative members are involved in Education committees?

    _____ **answers will vary** _____

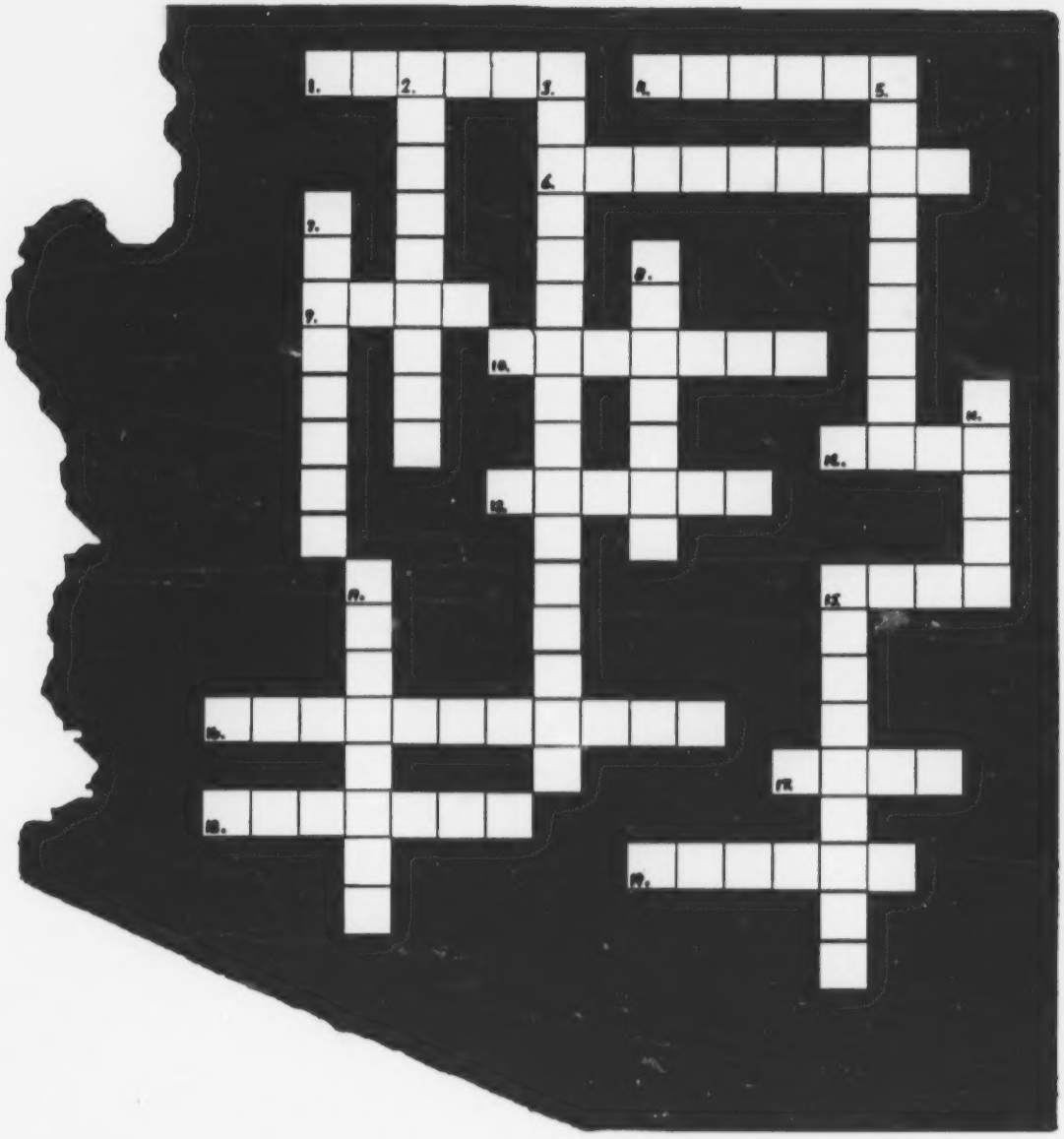
    _____ **answers will vary** _____

25. Name the committees on which your district Representatives serve.

    _____ **answers will vary** _____

Individual Projects

- Write a letter to a Representative or Senator addressing any issue and share any correspondence received.
- Write a report on class trip to the Capitol including personal observations.
- Participate in the Kids Voting program and report to class.
- Volunteer to work for a candidate's campaign for public office and give weekly updates to class.



ACROSS

1. lemons, limes, grapefruits, oranges
4. cowboy's herd
6. small group of legislators
9. cast a ballot
10. buildings in which legislators and state offices are
12. opposite of pass for governor
13. grows in fields, and is white and fluffy
15. runs errands for legislators
16. lawmaking branch of government
17. a law before it's a law
18. seat of government
19. shiny metal on dome

DOWN

2. a state before it's a state
3. keeper of the seal
5. Governor's branch of government
7. chief executive of the state
8. weather
11. opposite of Senate
14. courts' branch of government
15. head of the Senate

ARIZONA STATE CAPITOL MUSEUM

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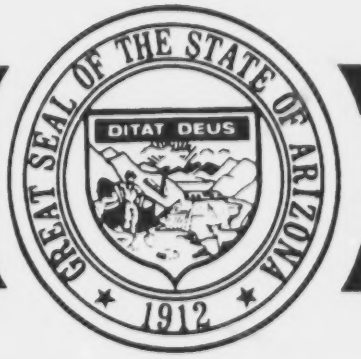
DIRECTIONS: Find the words listed in the maze below. Look horizontally, vertically and diagonally – up and down.

S U P R R E V L I S M W C O U
C I T R U S R G N I N I M T B
L D I G N M Y F N O T T O C A
T E R R I T O R Y U Q S F A S
V R T E I K I N C D T E O C E
A N O Z I R A S A R B V L T V
G H O G E C O L I T V I A U I
K G F P D N C C P H W T I S T
X E P N I G H T H A S A C W A
T O A S T A T E S E A L I R T
C R O A R O T A N E S S D E N
G G R A N C H I N G L I U N E
R E X E C U T I V E G G J M S
C H O L L N E R W I D E L S E
T U S U E D T A T I D L E I R
T N E L A V B T T O C S E R P
E T A M I L C A P I T O L U E
X V A L E B U L A D N U T O R
L E G S A G U A R O S T R T Y

ARIZONA
CACTUS WREN
CAPITOL
CITRUS
CLIMATE
COPPER
COTTON
DITAT DEUS
EXECUTIVE
GEORGE HUNT
GRAND CANYON
JUDICIAL
LEGISLATIVE
MINING
OSTRICH
PRESCOTT
RANCHING
REPRESENTATIVES
ROTUNDA
SAGUARO
SENATOR
SILVER
STATE SEAL
TERRITORY
TOURISM
TUCSON
VALENTINE STATE



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UNSCRAMBLE THESE WORDS, AND THEN MATCH THE WORD WITH A DEFINITION IN THE SPACE PROVIDED BELOW.

1. ITAINITEVI _____
2. MUDERNEER _____
3. TORNESA _____
4. EARPESTNETIVER _____
5. ROVERNOG _____
6. ROANAIZ _____
7. CONETLIE _____
8. LIDCIUJA _____
9. GALTISELIVE _____
10. TUXEVEICE _____
11. RYESARCET FO TEAST _____
12. NEVERMONTG _____
13. NOSISES _____
14. METOCIMET _____
15. TENISDERP _____
16. KREAPES _____
17. TRICSIDT _____
18. REMBACH _____
19. PALOTIC _____
20. DENTAMNEM _____
21. TUBSELFIRI _____
22. LATAPIC _____

1. _____	6. _____	11. _____	16. _____	21. _____
2. _____	7. _____	12. _____	17. _____	22. _____
3. _____	8. _____	13. _____	18. _____	
4. _____	9. _____	14. _____	19. _____	
5. _____	10. _____	15. _____	20. _____	

A. Presiding Officer of the House.
B. Form of selection used to choose state officials.
C. Runs the state.
D. City where government takes place.
E. Initiated by the people.
F. Charged with making laws.
G. Area where legislative sessions are conducted.
H. Chief Executive Officer of the State.
I. Presiding Officer of the Senate.
J. Is only Legislator from legislative district.
K. Changes made in pending legislation.
L. Keeper of the Seal
M. Referred to the people
N. Attempt to hold up legislative process.
O. Group of legislators appointed to study legislation and make recommendations.
P. Forty-eighth state.
Q. Branch of government that enforces law.
R. Buildings where government takes place.
S. Branch of government that decides if laws are legal.
T. Is one of two legislators from legislative district.
U. Time during which laws for Arizona are made.
V. Geographic area with specific population that legislator represents.

ANSWER KEY

1. INITIATIVE	1. E
2. REFERENDUM	2. M
3. SENATOR	3. J
4. REPRESENTATIVE	4. T
5. GOVERNOR	5. H
6. ARIZONA	6. P
7. ELECTION	7. B
8. JUDICIAL	8. F
9. LEGISLATIVE	9. F
10. EXECUTIVE	10. Q
11. SECRETARY OF STATE	11. L
12. GOVERNMENT	12. C
13. SESSION	13. U
14. COMMITTEE	14. O
15. PRESIDENT	15. I
16. SPEAKER	16. A
17. DISTRICT	17. V
18. CHAMBER	18. G
19. CAPITOL	19. R
20. AMENDMENT	20. K
21. FILIBUSTER	21. N
22. CAPITAL	22. D

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Videos:

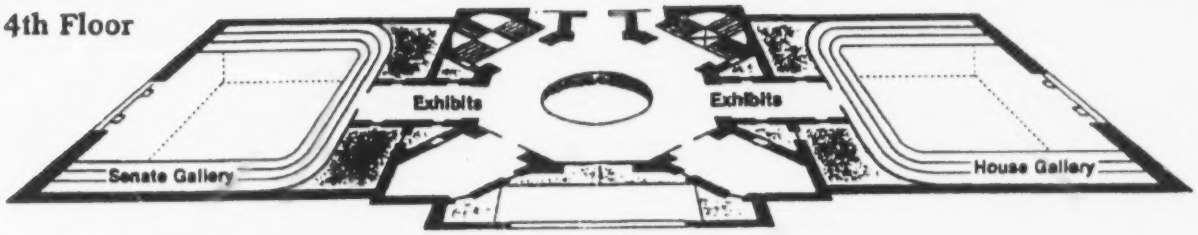
Arizona Highways:

Land of Contrasts, Scenic Sedona, Ranch Album and *Grand Canyon*.

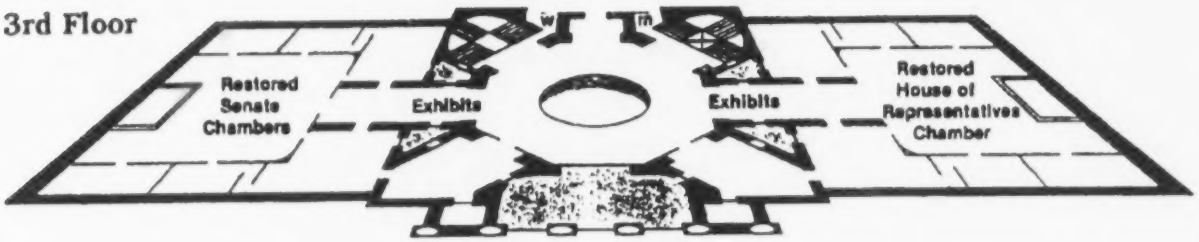
Assorted Titles:

Hummingbirds, Secrets of the Sonoran Desert, and *Arizona*.

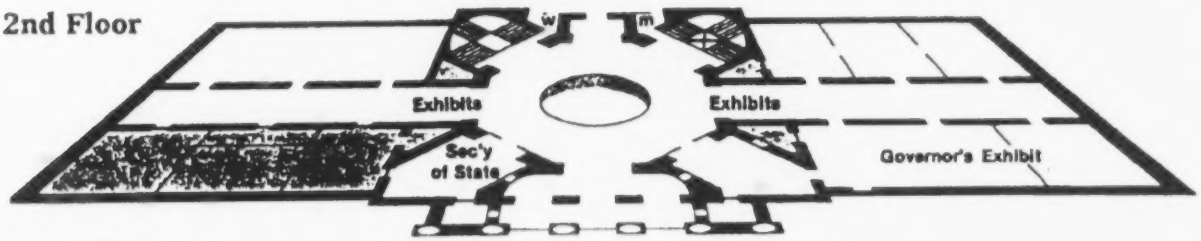
4th Floor



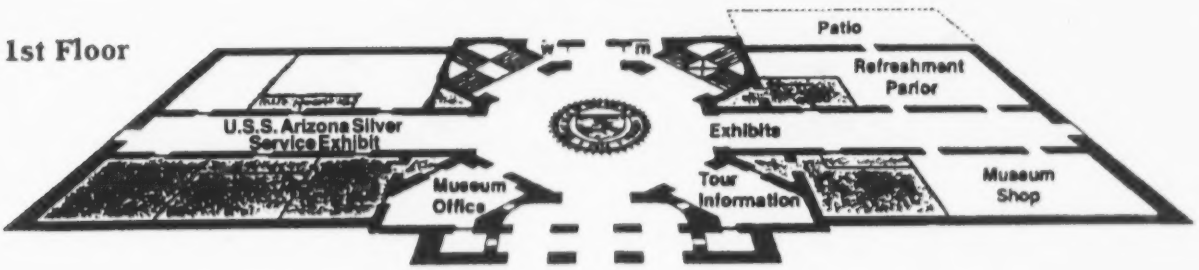
3rd Floor



2nd Floor



1st Floor



Arizona State
CAPITOL MUSEUM

TOUR AREA AND EXHIBITS

NON-PUBLIC AREAS

Restrooms located adjacent to stairwells on first 3 floors

Elevator ☒ located in northwest stairwell

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

DISCOVER THE PLAZA

Scavenger Hunt

The answers to the questions in DISCOVER THE PLAZA can be found in Wesley Bolin Plaza. Working together in groups of 3 or 4 see how quickly you can find the answers. A HINT: Read all of the questions first then look at the monuments.

1. There is a monument with a woman holding a child in her arms. Find this monument and mark it with a #1 on your map. Who is this monument dedicated to? _____ Who put it up? _____

2. Find the monument shaped like the state of Arizona with the quote," A Nation that forgets its Past has no future." To whom is this monument dedicated? _____ Mark #2 on map.

3. Go to the Arizona Peace Officers Monument. What was the name of the Arizona Ranger who lost his life in the line of duty? _____ Mark #3 on map.

4. The people of Sonora, Mexico gave this memorial to Arizona. _____
Why did they give it? _____ Put a #4 on your map.

5. What do the silver stars on the Vietnam Memorial stand for? _____
You will have to look hard for this one, but who was the artist for the statue at the Vietnam Memorial? _____ Put a #5 on your map.

6. Which monument has the quotation," It was the best thing that ever happened to me"? _____ Put a #6 on your map.

7. The name of this area is the Wesley Bolin Plaza. Who was Wesley Bolin? _____ and _____

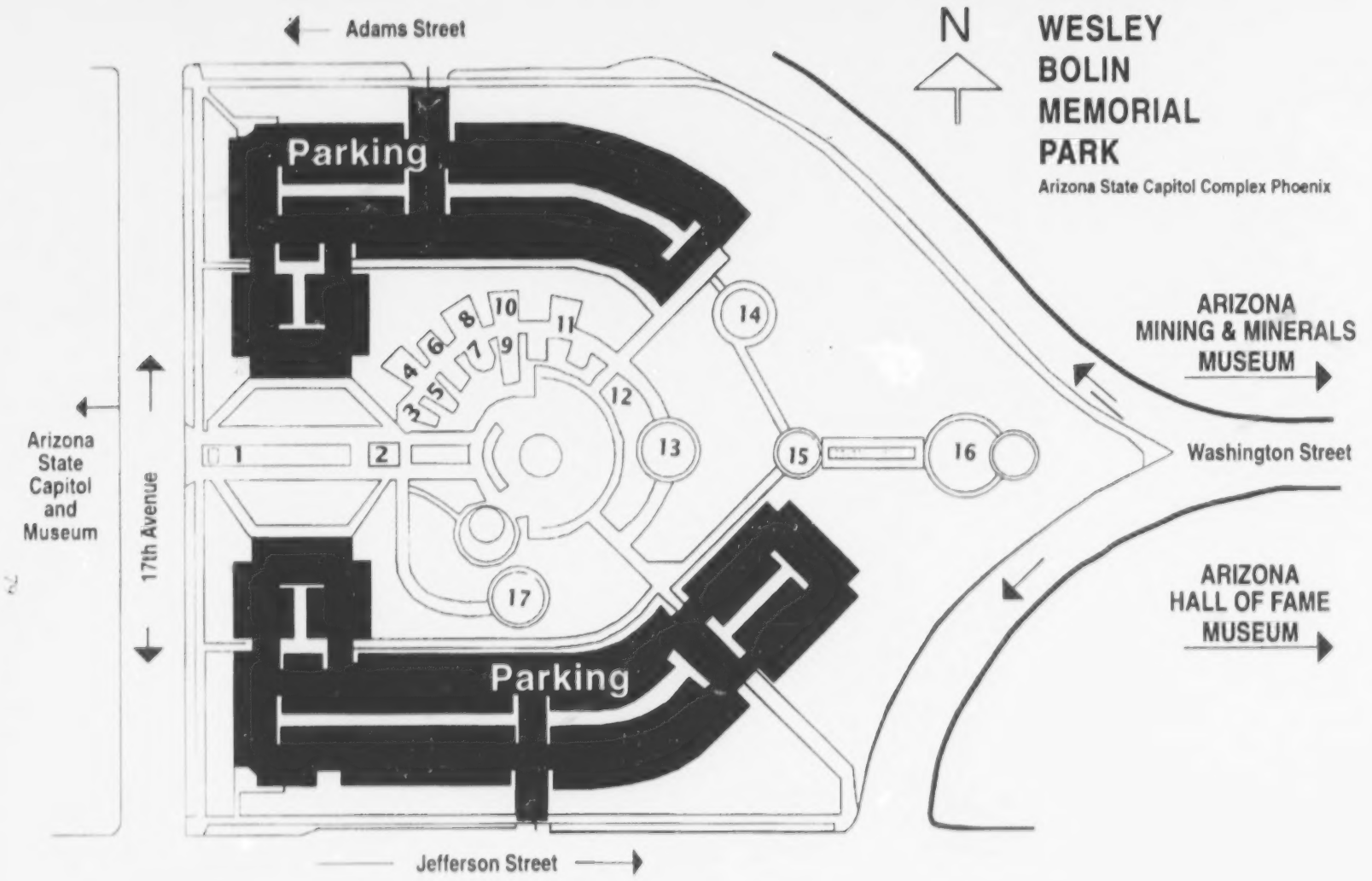
8. There is a list of names on the base of the U.S.S. Arizona Memorial. Who were these people? _____ On December 7, 1990 an addition was made to this memorial, name it _____ Near the memorial is a time capsule. What is the date it will be opened? _____ Mark the memorial with a #8 on your map.

9. What is in the center of the large circular part of the Plaza? _____ Put a #9 on you map.

10. Go to the Korean War Memorial. How did the war end and on what date? _____ Mark the memorial with a #10

Return to your leader for directions.

C7



Memorials

1. Wesley Bolin Memorial Marker
2. Father Kino Statue
3. Bushmasters Memorial
4. Arizona Pioneer Women Memorial
5. The Ten Commandments
6. Civilian Conservation Corps Memoriall
7. WWI Veterans Memorial
8. Law Enforcement Memoria
9. Jewish War Veterans Memorial
10. Confederate Troops Memorial
11. Martin Luther King Memorial
12. Merchant Marine Monument
13. Arizona Peace Officers Memorial
14. Korean War Memorial
15. U.S.S. Arizona Mast
16. U.S.S. Arizona Anchor
17. Vietnam Veterans Memorial

PARKING AND AREA INFORMATION MAP

1. ARIZONA STATE CAPITOL MUSEUM
   1700 West Washington
   Phoenix, Arizona 85007
   Phone: 542-4675
2. FLAGPOLE
3. VAN AND CAR PARKING
4. SCHOOL BUS PARKING
5. BUS UNLOADING
6. ARIZONA HALL OF FAME MUSEUM
   1101 West Washington
   Phoenix, Arizona 85007
   Phone: 255-2110
7. BUS UNLOADING
8. EVANS HOUSE–CAR AND VAN PARKING